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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements.

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (unrevised and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable medium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

## Intimations.

## DAKIN

BROTHERS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS' LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PATENT DESSICCATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 4th April 1889.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

## "ONLY ONCE MORE."

There must be a vast deal of superfluous money knocking round in the colony of Hongkong. Oh! don't be alarmed! we are not the lucky possessors—but that is not our fault. Now, sit back, get out your cheap Manila, order a whisky and soda, and—listen. The other day we received the prospectus of something that is called "The Jelubu Mining and Trading Company, Limited." What that something is we don't pretend to know; after we have spun this little yarn our numerous readers can reckon the affair up as they feel inclined. The "Jellybag" Company—that is our own pretty little wit and it has been duly copyrighted—has been incorporated under the *Indian Companies' Act of 1860*, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited. The prospectus doesn't say to what extent the liability is limited, but then—that is a mere matter of detail. Anything from Singapore is good enough for the nincompoops and clodhoppers of Hongkong, don't you know! Oh! yes. The capital of the "Jellybag" is only \$225,000, divided into 45,000 shares of \$5 each, payable \$2 per share on application and \$3 per share on allotment. That is all. Yes, we can safely assure our readers, that all. Ah! by the way, here is a nice little inducement, a sugary little plum we had almost overlooked—"share warrants to bearer can be obtained in lieu of share certificates, thereby avoiding the necessity of transfer of shares." No robbing the public revenue there! oh! dear no; the promoters of the "Jellybag" ain't built that way. But let us proceed. Ten thousand fully paid up shares are to be taken by the vendors—who are the vendors, by the bye!—in lieu of cash, and thirty-five thousand shares are offered to the public. Generous vendors, lucky public! And now we are introduced to the Directors, who are decidedly a nice lot of men—of their class. Th. Sobat, Esq., is a noteworthy individual in Singapore; we are constantly colliding against his name in connection with limited liability companies, and he is a merchant and partner in the eminent firm of Putticken & Co. Surely that record is good enough for anybody's money! There are three other gentlemen on the Board, all more or less known to name, one of the 'dumplings' being a Chinese, Lee Keng Keat, Esq.—the style is that of the prospectus, not ours—and the last, but not the least, is that speculative leviathan, Mr. W. Buchanan Smith. Oh! yes, the *Panjon "terror"* is in this business—fairly in it, as the music hall poets and Rope Company riggers elegantly and eloquently express this special state of affairs. The "Jellybag" possesses an imposing array of bankers, solicitors, auditors, and general sports, but we don't just at present feel disposed to give the entire crowd a free advertisement—and so we pass on to the next caravan.

What is this "Jellybag" Company, and who is running the show? Well, so far as the prospectus, so kindly forwarded to this office, goes, the whole concern would seem to concentrate in the person of our old friend Billy Dunman, otherwise "Smarty." Yes! William appears to have got some of the "johnnies" on toast this time. Enough of this stock exchange levity; let us to business. The Company is being formed for the purpose of acquiring the mining rights and property of the Jelubu Tin Mining Syndicate, Limited, in the state of Jelubu. We don't exactly

know where Jelubu may happen to be, but we are told on very good authority that the Syndicate above named acquired the valuable property for a period of 25 years, including the valuable although not undervalued tin deposits, for the sum of \$12,000, and this wonderful concession they are willing to philanthropically hand over to an impoverished public—we leave off here for a moment in order to shed a silent tear—for the paltry return of \$15,000 in cash and \$30,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Company. How awfully good these Singapore speculators are—and how abnormally innocent. Wealys thought Billy Timman—as poor Fred Essex used to designate "Smarty"—in the Malherbe affair in Shanghai—would strike oil somewhere, but our notion was that he would rise Phoenix-like—the simile is old and rusty, but it answers our purpose—as a leading light in the missionary world, for which his special attributes peculiarly fitted him. We are certainly very much mistaken in the once famous "Jock"—but to err is human, etc., etc., as our late lamented friend Stiggins used to say.

We find this in the "Jellybag" prospectus:—Mr. W. Dunman, the manager of the Syndicate, when he first went to Jelubu to take charge of the concern, wrote with regard to the richness of the tin ground as follows:—

"The question which came to my mind on visiting the mines in Sunghei Ujong, and where there is still plenty of good land unopened, was, why does one take the trouble to go to Jelubu over a pass some 1,500 feet high and a distance of 23 miles? This is answered by the fact that on the Sunghei Ujong side of the range, the stratum of tin producing sand lies at a depth of 30 to 40 feet, requiring a lot of excavating, and also pumping machinery; while on this side of the range the ore lies at a depth of from 5 to 7 feet and sometimes a bit deeper, so that the work is trifling in comparison, no pumps are necessary, and prospecting is much easier and surer; and, although provisions are much dearer, still on the system on which we are working, this actually adds to the profits of the concern."

Likewise this:—

"The town of Klawang, where the Collector of Jelubu resides, and which forms about the centre of the Syndicate's selections, is connected by a cart-road with Seremban, the Residence of Sunghei Ujong, the distance being 23 miles. From Seremban to Arang Arang, the sea-port of Sunghei Ujong, a railway is now under construction and after the railway will be opened, goods in transit from Singapore to Jelubu, and vice-versa, will occupy under two days. "It is the intention of the Company to work the Mines on the well known 'labur lumpung' system, which has been so successfully practised lately by the Rawang Tin Mining Company and which is also already successfully introduced in Jelubu by other European Mine-Owners. This system secures to the Mine-Owner, with a proportional small outlay of Capital, a certain return of at least 10 per cent. on the tin produced and a profit of from 15 to 25 per cent. on opium, tobacco, cloths, provisions etc., supplied to the miners. "Sufficient mines are now opened to admit 2,000 coolies to work, and taking the average production per man per annum into 6 piculs tin, which is very moderate considering the richness of the ground in Jelubu, the Company may count upon turning out 12,000 piculs of tin during the first year's working."

Besides the profits to be made on working the Mines as above stated, the following sources of profit will be opened to the Company.

(a) The sale for cash payment and a royalty, of sub-concessions, entitling individuals or Companies to work part of the Company's lands; the fact of the Company's selections consisting of so many separate blocks greatly facilitates such sales.

(b) The purchase of tin and tin ore from such sub-concessionaires and other independent miners, and the resale in Singapore or Europe.

(c) The supply of provisions, opium, tobacco, cloths, mining tools, etc., to sub-concessionaires and others.

"The Property comprises also a piece of land situated in the best part of the town of Klawang, on which a house for the Manager and Godowns are in course of construction."

We don't suppose for a moment that Mr. Dunman, when he first went to Jelubu to take charge of a business of which he could not possibly have known the most rudimentary detail, went down forty feet to find "the stratum of tin-producing sand," but all this rubbish looks well in a prospectus where gulls are wanted, and no doubt it serves an end in the particular document now under review. It is not necessary to criticise the other stuff we have quoted; rubbish of that kind is self-convicting. It is nevertheless a great pity that the promoters did not secure some person to draft their prospectus who could write the English language grammatically. The business of this Tin Mining Company, however, it may be just as well to point out, is to be managed by Mr. W. Dunman, a 'capital' fellow of infinite jibe, a good clerk and in his best day a better jockey (on board a Mongolian racer), a fair actor and a really pleasing amateur singer—but in Heaven's name, where did Billy Dunman acquire the knowledge and experience to manage the practical working of a tin mining company with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars? This game is much too thin—or rather it would be, so far as Hongkong is concerned, if at the present moment we had not in our midst a mad spirit of idiotic speculation which threatens to spread ruin and disaster throughout the colony.

It is reported that no fewer than twenty-nine thousand shares of this "Jellybag" company have been applied for from Hongkong; and also that business has actually been done, on shares not yet allotted, at as high as \$10 for \$2 paid-up shares. All this is, of course, pure nonsense, and it is sheer speculation and nothing more. Nobody in a sane state of mind would apply for these shares—on the face of the prospectus—as an investment; the applications simply represent an insane spirit of reckless gambling. If this Jelubu Mining and Trading Company, Limited, were really a good thing, the Singapore people would keep it to themselves; they have nothing to hope or fear from Hongkong, and running their show here is only a "feeler" at the weakness of the low and unprincipled gambling fraternity, who are ready to rush in anywhere where a shakedown is to be made or a quiet swindle perpetrated. The only influence the "Jellybag" Company can have on Hongkong will be taking away a considerable sum of money which might be very much better invested in any one of the numerous legitimate enterprises now under way

in our midst. Perhaps it may be selfish to grudge our Singapore friends this little windfall, in view of their disastrous ventures in Panjoms, but they have played the game far too low down for Hongkong. The "Jellybag" enterprise won't stand critical investigation even on paper.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times.)

## THE GREAT COMMONER.

LONDON, March 30th.

In the House of Commons, all the members being uncovered, Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Gladstone pronounced an eloquent panegyric on the late Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the absence of Mr. Parnell, said that Irishmen, whilst regretting Mr. Bright's secession from the Liberal cause, could not but recall the services rendered by him to Ireland, and join in the tribute to the memory of the great Englishman.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS has returned to Manila, after a successful tour through the Provinces.

We have to acknowledge receipt from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1888."

M. JULIUS SIMON recently declared French to be the most difficult language in which to talk nonsense. Yet it has been the diplomatic language of Europe for over a century.

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E. and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun* left Port Darwin for this port on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 13th.

A MARK Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THIS morning Mr. Pollock, sentenced an Irish sailor named Herlihy to a month's imprisonment for stealing a pair of earrings from a Chinese brothel. He said he took them "for a lark."

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MANILA papers, during Lent, are in the habit of publishing whole sermons written by the local clergymen for the edification of the vast majority of shortsighted people who cannot see any thing except through a pair of ecclesiastical spectacles.

"FAUST" was repeated with great success at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, by Miss Amy Sherwin's Opera Company, in the presence of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon and a large audience. "La Sonnambula" is underlined for Thursday night. The box plan is now open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* notes that a vast traffic in oxen and buffaloes has sprung up in Hanoi. Within a short time, says our contemporary, the European merchants of the various cities of the Delta will be able to obtain their live stock in Hanoi, instead of repairing to the interior where their lives and property are constantly endangered.

THE following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board, to be held to-morrow the 10th inst. at 4.15 p.m.:—

Letter from the Honourable Colonial Secretary, regarding site for an Epidemic Hospital.

Reports by the Inspector of Live Stock, regarding outbreak of disease among the cattle in the depot at Kennedytown in February last.

THE following choice little item appears in the *Bangkok Times* of the 30th ult.:—We have to amend a new item in our issue of the 16th inst. and to state that the person therein referred to was not Mr. Heck, who, besides being of well known respectability, is a married man, and in every way incapable of the unseemly conduct which it lately became our duty to record in these columns.

CONSIDERING that the public are still interested in the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, Limited, we cannot but think that the semi-private fashion in which the third ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, held on Saturday last, was conducted is much to be deprecated. No notice of the meeting was advertised in the newspapers and no intimation was given to the representatives of the press. A circular was doubtless sent to the shareholders on the register—whether that is sufficient to meet statutory requirements or the Company's Articles of Association we are unable to say—but the Directors are quite well aware that numbers of shares are held by persons in the colony who have not registered, but who would have done so had the meeting been properly advertised. It seems that there was a fair attendance, Messrs. E. L. Woodin and D. McCulloch representing the Board of Directors and the first named gentleman acting as chairman. The report showed that the rent from the Company's premises at Bowrington for the past year, after paying interest on overdraft and all petty expenses, left a credit balance of about \$500. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Grant, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Messrs. A. Johnston and D. McCulloch were re-elected as Directors and Mr. S. J. Gower as auditor. Some discussion afterwards took place as to an offer that had been made to purchase the Company's property on behalf of a proposed local Furniture Manufacturing Company, but as the amount tendered was considered too low and the conditions of payment unsatisfactory, the offer was not entertained. The Directors were, however, empowered to continue negotiations, and to report progress to the shareholders if any further offer were made.

THE total amount of the Manila Customs in February 1889 was \$2611. The *Comercio* observes that there was an increase on previous returns, and that the greater movement in commercial transactions at the capital.

A RECENT English investigation shows that with men over 25 years of age the immoderate use of alcoholic beverages cuts off ten years from life. Also that occasional indulgence, if carried to excess, doubles diseases of the liver, quadruples diseases of the kidneys and greatly increases deaths from pneumonia, pleurisy and epilepsy.

THIS morning the head coolie in the Commissariat Department was again charged before Mr. Wodehouse with stealing a quantity of stores. Mr. Hastings, for the defence, called a coolie who stated that about a year ago Sergeant Tighe told the defendant to put the goods away, as they were over, and they were accordingly concealed. Mr. Hastings then asked that the case might be committed for trial, and it was accordingly remitted to the Supreme Court, bail being accepted.

THE following figures are given as the relative weight of men:—

Five feet and one inch should be 120 pounds.  
Five feet two inches should be 126 pounds.  
Five feet three inches should be 133 pounds.  
Five feet four inches should be 140 pounds.  
Five feet five inches should be 147 pounds.  
Five feet six inches should be 154 pounds.  
Five feet seven inches should be 161 pounds.  
Five feet eight inches should be 168 pounds.  
Five feet nine inches should be 175 pounds.  
Five feet ten inches should be 182 pounds.  
Five feet eleven inches should be 189 pounds.  
Six feet should be 196 pounds.

THE Chinese question is being warmly discussed by the Manila Press. The immigration of Celestials into the Philippine Archipelago finds ready advocates in that section of the Manila community which is either directly or indirectly interested in Chinese labour. The Government derives a substantial revenue from the poll tax which is levied on all Chinese residents, and is consequently not averse to their further immigration into the country. But the middle classes, the shop-keeping fraternity, and the native Philippine labourers of all kinds are decidedly antagonistic to the Chinese invasion of the Islands which has been slowly but surely taking place during the past few years. Opinions being equally divided on the subject, the Manila papers which have undertaken to represent them, have ranged themselves under the respective banners of Chinophobists and Chinophiles. *The Diario, Comercio, Opinion, Vox* and a couple of other organs are uniting in the battle they wage against each other on the advantages or disadvantages of Celestial immigration. While this is advocated by some of these journals on purely economic grounds, the others condemn it for moral and social reasons, religious considerations being often appealed to as an easy way of solving the problem. Meanwhile the Chinese current is steadily flowing into the Archipelago, and the time does not appear to be far distant when its numerous inhabitants will be intimately mixed up with the Celestial element, for better or for worse. That the Chinese excel the native inhabitants of the Philippines in energy and activity there cannot be the least doubt, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that our Celestial brother is essentially an unevilsing element. The Philippines under Chinese rule would be like one of the many dead-and-alive provinces of China, where life and commercial undertakings are at a standstill owing to the corrupt administration of the mandarin class. The Spanish element has somewhat leavened the Philippine masses; but, in the first place, the process of nationalisation has been very slow, and in the second, Spaniards do not seem to be very successful as colonisers. In order to prevent a Chinese invasion of the Philippines, we think the Archipelago should be, as it were, inoculated with elements sufficiently strong to either check the spread of the invasion, or assimilate the invaders, forcing them to assume a higher type of nationality and civilisation.

## MESSRS. DAKIN BROS' EMPLOYEES.

At the Supreme Court this morning Mr. Justice Clarke, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, heard the cases *Heighington v. Dakin Bros.* and *Heighington v. Watts*. The cases were taken separately—Mr. Webber appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stokes represented the defendants. Mr. Webber, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was engaged by Messrs. Dakin Bros., in London, last August, to come here as assistant clerk, for five years, at \$1,050 to begin with, and an annual increase of \$100. The agreement contained a clause under which Messrs. Dakin Bros. could terminate it by giving a month's salary and a free passage home. He came out in September, and continued to work for the Company until the 28th ult., when some difference arose between him and Mr. Watts, the manager, as to the length of time necessary for tiffin. In consequence of that Mr. Watts gave him his notice, and refused to pay the extra month's salary or the passage money. By consent between the parties the evidence in the case was agreed to be used in the second case in which Mr. Heighington claimed \$1,050 from Mr. Watts for illegal arrest and false imprisonment. Mr. Webber then called—

Thomas Gordon Heighington, the plaintiff, who said:—I became acquainted with Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd., in London, and in August last signed an agreement to act as clerk and assistant to them, at a salary of \$1,050, and an increase of \$100 a year. I was to have rooms, and provide myself with board. I arrived in September, and superintended the fitting up of the establishment. About six weeks after my arrival Mr. Watts, the manager, arrived. The shop was opened informally in December. I had a room overhead, and took my meals at the Hongkong Hotel. My salary was paid until the end of February. I faithfully carried out my agreement, and attended to my duties, until March, being in the shop all the time except for a short time when I went to Amoy, at Mr. Dakin's order. I received letters from Mr. Dakin subsequently congratulating me on the success of my mission. I have never disobeyed or been insolent to Mr. Watts, nor has he complained to me at all. My hours were from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., with one hour for tiffin. In February the *shop* was altered, and the second

assistant and I arranged to leave at 6 p.m. alternately. Then Mr. Watts suggested that one should be there at 7 a.m., and this was done, an hour being then allowed for breakfast. I have never failed to carry out all orders, or been censured for unpunctuality. On the 28th March I went to the shop at nine o'clock, and left at three or four o'clock. During the day another assistant named Cullighan drew my attention to a written notice, hung up fixing the times at which we were to go to tiffin, three-quarters of an hour being allowed each of us. Another assistant, named Napier, tore it down, but I posted it up again, and went in to see Mr. Watts. He said those were our hours, and when I protested he said "D-n you, you may protest—you'll have to do it." I then left the office. At one o'clock I went to tiffin, and stayed 55 minutes. On my return I resumed work, and between two and three o'clock Mr. Watts gave me notice. Mr. Watts takes over an hour to his tiffin. I cannot get my tiffin in less than an hour, and that had always been allowed until Mr. Watts altered it.

By Mr. Stokes—I tried for the post of manager in London, but afterwards agreed to come out as second. I did not say to Mr. E. C. Ray, that I didn't think I should like Mr. Watts. Mr. Ray's brother in London told me Mr. E. C. Ray would help me, and he frequently did so. When Mr. Watts arrived I met him cordially. I did not say to him "Who the devil are you?" the first day, when he told me to put something away. I was a salesman in the shop. He did not complain that I allowed the stock to run low. He has not complained that I have been over an hour at tiffin.

Mr. Stokes—You said you could not tiffin under fifty-five minutes?

Witness—No, I can't.

His Lordship—Fifty-five minutes is the quickest on record (laughter).

Witness continued:—I did occasionally have a smoke afterwards. When I went to see Mr. Watts about the notice I did not use violent language, calling him a liar of the worst kind, or a cad, or anything of that sort. I did not say I should take an hour, and take care the others did; I simply said I couldn't take my tiffin in less time. I was never insubordinate to him in business. He went out after the alteration, and on his return gave me my notice, and offered me my wages, but I refused to accept either. Next day Messrs. Sharp, Johnson and Stokes sent it to me. There was no violent row when he offered it the day before, but I refused to leave until I got an extra month's pay and a free passage; and he got frantic about it. He threatened to send for the police. Afterwards I met Detective sergeant Macdonald, and he advised me not to create a disturbance. I said I shouldn't think of doing as I was careful not to prejudice my case. I went to my room to pack up, but when Mr. Watts told me to get out my things by six I demurred. I asked permission to leave them there until next morning. With regard to the meal-times, Mr. Watts did not object to my taking an hour for breakfast. I objected to having only the quarters of an hour for tiffin, as I intended to go to Mr. Wanchai to board, and besides it is the universal rule, when taking meals outside, to have an hour.

John Wong said:—I was formerly employed in Messrs. Dakin's shop as book-keeper, at \$50 a month. I had been studying medicine in the Alice Memorial Hospital previously. Mr. Watts used to complain of mistakes, and "d-d" me, I left on the 2nd April. I never heard Mr. Watts swear at the plaintiff.

James Napier (who attempted to take the oath on Mr. Dyer Hall's head) was then called, and stated that he was employed by Messrs. Dakin. He remembered one dispute between the plaintiff and Mr. Watts, in which the former asked "Who the devil are you?" As far as he knew, the plaintiff had not neglected his work, or used insulting language to Mr. Watts. Witness tore down the notice about tiffin, and plaintiff put it up again, but erased his name from it. There was no "scene" in the subsequent interview.

By Mr. Stokes:—I never heard the plaintiff call Mr. Watts an opprobrious name.

Daniel Cullighan, another assistant, denied that there had been any bad language used by the plaintiff in any altercation between him and Mr. Watts. He heard the one dispute, but the plaintiff took an hour to tiffin. Witness previously thought they were good friends.

Mr. Stokes then briefly addressed the Court, after which he called.

Frank W. Watts, who stated:—I am manager for the defendant Company. I arrived on the 9th November. Plaintiff had arrived six weeks before to superintend the fitting-up of the shop. When I arrived I found things not in order, everything being jammed together. On one occasion I complained to him about invoices lying about, and he asked me "who are you?" and when I said I was the representative of the Company he made further complaints and remarks. In November he refused to index the invoices, saying he was not a clerk, and also refused to dress a show-case. I told him in December that I wanted one of the assistants to arrange on the premises, and left it to him to arrange it. I afterwards heard complaints that customers could not be served at night, and found two of the assistants at the Circus. On asking plaintiff the next day who should have been on duty he simply replied "Not me." Every order I gave him he either treated with derision or made some excuse for not complying with it. I was repeatedly refused when giving him an excuse for being insolent, and he was left to a great extent to work as he liked, but still he was far from satisfactory. In February I mentioned to the assistants that their hours for tiffin were very irregular and that they sometimes took from one o'clock to three. On one occasion I told the plaintiff that if he could not be more punctual voluntarily I should have to make a rule for it. On the 28th March I therefore wrote an order fixing the hours for each of them to go to tiffin, and allowed three-quarters of an hour. I myself had that long enough; in Calcutta, the shops worked for over seven years for a month's tiffin was only half-an-hour. I did not intend that they should be limited to exactly forty-five minutes, but that they should be away only a reasonable time. About an hour after posting the notice the plaintiff came in and said that he would not obey the order, nor should any of the other assistants. He certainly did not say he had come to protest against the notice, nor did I say "D-n you, you may protest." I ordered him to go back to business, and afterwards feeling that his threat to coerce the other assistants was serious, I went to see Mr. W. H. Ray. On my return he said he wished to leave, and he carefully examined my pay and a passage home at once. I said I had no power to do it, and he called me a cad. I ordered him to leave the office, and next morning, after seeing Mr. Ray again, I decided to dismiss him. I accordingly wrote out his notice. (Most of the succeeding evidence was entirely inaudible to the reporters). In the row which ensued, plaintiff threatened to knock me down, and after I had seen Mr. Ray I asked the police for protection. The Inspector promised to send a man down.

By Mr. Webber—The reason the other assistants did not hear the plaintiff's bad language was because he carefully lowered his voice, and spoke in a sort of concentrated passion. The Mr. Ray, I have spoken of as advising me, is Mr. W. H. Ray. He is a shareholder in the Company, and signs the cheques. I do not know when the change for







